BULES FOR YOUNG WOMEN IN SUMMER LESS STRINGENT.

Far More Common Than a Generation Ago-Japan's Code Compared-The Question of Exchanging Pictures. With possible dissent from a few conservatives it seems to be understood that oung American women moving in good

clety have now more freedom in their ciation with the other sex than did sir mothers. Some of these mothers, omen well known in New York, indorse this statement, although they do not quite agree as to whether the girls are etter off for the change.

One of these women in commenting on the set of rules drawn up by educators for the young women of Japan govern-ing their relations with the male sex which THE SUN printed a few days ago remarked that they were not unlike the rules governing the conduct under simiar circumstances of any well brought up American girl.

"It may have been that way once, said her friend. "Present day rules are less prohibitory. Take for instance that cautioning against communicating directly with a man and advising 'Don't open yourselves letters which you have quite well when in any well regulated New York family a young daughter was expected to show a letter received from a young man to her mother or chaperon at once, and it was quite correct for mothers to open their young daughters etters. Oftener than not it was the mother who replied to these notes. Invitations sent to young men always went over the mother's signature during girl's first and second season; longer cometimes. Who follows these rules

Were I to open my daughter's letters would be simply furious, I admit, and I should consider it a great bore to be obliged to read all the notes she gets from young men," said the woman who had first spoken. "At Newport last summer occasionally I would find my daugher absent on a motor or a yachting party with intimate friends or off to play tennique or look at a ball game without saying as much as 'by your leave,' and in every case it was all right. Naturally there were young men in the party or young men joined the party, but invariably married women chaperons were included, so I have been consulted. A difference between débutantes of my day and of the present time is that the latter are better sted as to how to direct their own social campaign without violating the proprieties or causing unpleasant criticism,

"Speaking of games, the Japanese young woman is warned not to take a walk or play games with young men without a chaperon, not to meet young men or see them off on a trip. I don't believe many American girls would stand for that these days."

speaker went on to quote some of the rules governing such occasions now in vogue at Newport and other fashion-able resorts. An introduction to a young man at an entertainment in a private house is considered a guarantee that he house is considered a guarantee that he is a proper person to know. Calling therefore some morning thereafter on a young woman and asking her to go to the tennis courts or golf links for a game, the young woman if she pleases consents without consulting a shaperon. Should her mother frown on the expedition the daughter may still decide to go, and without incurring the parental wrath or unpleasant criticism from any quarter.

"There was one young woman," resumed

"There was one young woman," resumed the authority, "who got herself talked about a little by being on hand so often when the Newport boat got in bringing certain men from New York and also for being on hand so often when these men took their departure, but it didn't seem to do her any harm. It certainly did not stop her from doing as she pleased and as the girl made one of the best matches of the season I'm not sure but that she was arture, but it didn

the girl made one of the best matches of the season I'm not sure but that she was was wiser than her critics."

There has been a noticeathe relaxing in recent years, it is said, of the once stringent rule against two young persons of opposite sex driving together without a chaperon—a rule which at one time applied even to engaged couples. The actions of a popular young daughter of a certain exceedingly gay and popular matron of Newport and other resorts had something to do with it. This girl in her debutante year and months before her engagement to one of the wealthiest young men in the country was announced really shocked some of her mother's friends by flying past in the young man's dogcart or runabout, the two laughing like children and evidently enjoying themselves hugely.

These drives were continued in the autumn in New York without protest from the young woman's mother, who seemed not to be aware of them. When the engagement of the two was announced the icl's best friends sighed with relief and

most to be aware of them. When the engement of the two was announced the girl's best friends sighed with relief and mothers who had been using the driving episode as a warning to their daughters of how tongues were likely to wag at such a violation of social ethics felt at a distinct disadvantage. tinct disadvantage.

That was half a dozen years ago. The

That was half a dozen years ago. The match has proved happy, and the fashion of driving tête-â-tête unchaperoned, once considered quite impossible in smart circles, had got a start, although society is still divided as to the wisdom of permitting quite so many privileges.

Japanese young women are warned against talking to a young man in a room unless a third party is present, and against visiting young men; also against the exchange of photographs, against receiving favors from men and

against the exchange of photographs, against receiving favors from men and against travelling anywhere away from home without a chaperon, and on these points one of the Newport matrons had this to say:

this to say:
"When I was a girl there was no rule
more inflexible than that requiring young
women to have a chaperon when travelling even a short distance, possibly for ling even a short distance, possibly for the reason that girls were then less self-reliant than they are now. They could not, for instance, be trusted to do their own shopping. It is very different now, and as every one knows young women of the most prominent families are occa-sionally seen en route to New York from Newport in the summer to attend Newport in the summer to attend to shopping commissions without a chaperon. They have a city headquarters of course to spend the night in, with servants to look after them, and their trips around the course to spend them. to the shops are made in a cab with

out estentation.
"Now all this is regular enough in "Now all this is regular enough in most cases. There is no reason at all, except that established by precedent, why this and that young woman needs a chaperon under such circumstances. Still I have known one or two instances where unpleasant gossip would have been averted had the young woman taken a chaperon along. The relaxation of this rule is greatly to be regretted, I think. One very beautiful girl, the daughter of a Newport cottager, made us all gasp one summer by leaving home in a tif, without saying by your leave, to join friends at a select hotel near the Catskills. Reaching the hotel, the young woman found that her friends had left a few hours before and that she was woman found that her friends had left a few hours before and that she was indirected doubtfully by the hotel clerks. Luckily for her, she remembered that an acquaintance of her mother's had a cettage in the neighborhood and mentioned this fact, at the same time announcing that she intended to stay at the hetel all night. woman found a few hours

betel all night.

"The proprietor at once communicated with the family of whom the young girl had spoken, and they in alarm came over, carried the girl home with them

The state of the s

CHANGING ETIQUETTE and sent a despatch to her mother, who although considerably worried said that her daughter was well able to look out for herself, she thought, without coming to harm. She was, too, her worst fault being a disposition to fly in the face of the conventions.

A generation ago there was no next for rules relating to visiting bacheto. A generation ago there was no next for rules relating to visiting bacheto. A generation ago there was no next for rules relating to visiting bacheto. A guarters, for the reason that few bachelors then entertained in quarters equipped with tea table and other studio appurtenances, whereas now bachelors the conventions.

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A generation ago there was no next for rules relating to visiting bacheto. Yellow the pleasant test in quarters equipped with tea table and other studio appurtenances, whereas now bachelors there into trainments are considered among the pleasantest in the summer projects it seems to be understood that Briving With Young Men Unchaperoned gramme. It goes without saying that these affairs are always chaperoned, even if the chaperons are more apt to be very young than very old matrons. In this respect some of us mothers see room for improvement.

"Some of us are also trying to call a "Some of us are also trying to call a "Some of us are also trying to call a halt in the ease with which photographs of our daughters get into the hands of men acquaintances, but this is very hard to regulate. Word came to my daughter that a certain young man for whom she did not particularly care had her photograph in his rooms. She was annoyed, and when she next saw film asked where he got it. He explained that it was a kodak picture he himself had snapped when at a picnic or garden party or something of that sort and offered no apology for doing it.

"Public photographers are not the only persons in Newport with a camera, and

"Public photographers are not the only persons in Newport with a camera, and many a girl who gets the credit of presenting her picture to a young man did nothing of the sort."

"Then how do (you account for it that my daughter has six or eight pictures of young men in her room? She at least has no camera, and they are quite large photographs," said the other matron.

"Probably she collected them at bachelor entertainments or asked for them," the other agreed, "and in that case it is not improbable that she gave photographs of herself in return. I think the compilers of rules for Japan's young women are quite right on the photograph question."

VOICES OF THE SUMMER. People in the Mountains Who Will Gloat Over the Temperature.

"Did you ever notice," observed the men with the paster littered Gladstone bag, "how city folks who spend their ners in the mountains get to be gloaty over the cool weather they have up in their high perches? "The one big bromidiom of the summe

mountaineers is this: 'I'll bet it's hotter than blazes back home to-day'; and they always say it grinfully. They don't mean to be gloaty, of course, over the suffering of the folks that have to stick around in the cities all summer. Their idea merely is to sort of plug along their own happiness and serenity and to convince themselves that they are getting more than their money's worth.
"The fat man from Philadelphia, for

instance, strolls out to the mountain hotel piazza after luncheon wearing his light topcoat, and he gazes at the fine cerulean haze hovering over the mountains and watches the sun shimmering over the tops of the trees, and then he turns with a grin to the little group of people standing

" 'By George,' says he with an expres sion of acute delight on his pleasant jowly chops, 'but I'll bet it's just sizzling and sweltering down in Philadelphia to-day, eh, folks? Um-uh-I sure would hate to be in Philadelphia this day.'

"The young woman from New York tries the temperature down at the little tries the temperature down at the little lake pier and presently she runs back to the hotel for her jacket. As she wraps the jacket around her 'Mercy on us!' she exclaims delightedly, 'but the heat must be something dreadful in New York to-day, don't you think?' Mighty pleased she seems over the thought.

to-day, don't you think?' Mighty pleased she seems over the thought.

"The summer mountaineers certainly do dwell with delight upon the weather stories in the city papers that reach them. They just read and read about the city heat and talk about it and mull it over and wonder how on airth folks that live in the cities in the "Goshwhillikens!" the New York man exclaims, opening up his newspaper first of all at the weather story. "Goshwhillikens, but it says here that it was 98 on top of the weather building in lil' of NYork vesterday! Wheel What d'e think o' that? Must 'a' been awful on folks, hey?'

"The summer mountaineers too are forever taking good hard weather falls out of the seashore resorts."

"They just on!' understand for the lives

forever taking good hard weather falls out of the seashore resorts.

"They just can't understand for the lives of them how people can think of spending their summers at the redhot seashore resorts. To a summer mountaineer every seashore resort is and just must be naturally redhot and sizzling. No seashore resort is just moderately warm or tepid or middling hot or anything like that. It's just baking hot, and that's all there is to it.

is to it.

"So the summer mountaineers swaddle themselves in their wraps and stroll around and exude phrases of profound pity for the pinheaded people who won't go anywhere during the heated term except to the seashors.

go anywhere during the heated term except to the seashore.

Once in a great, great while you fall in with somebody in the mountains who entertains different views about mountain coolness and who is frank enough to express his views. Met one of them up in the Adirondacks a few days ago.

"He was an elderly man from Baltimore and on the night he arrived at the Adirondack hotel it was pretty cool and his teeth were chattering and his lips pretty blue. He told the cierk that he wanted plenty of quilts for his bed.

"On the day after his arrival he was standing in the full glare of the more or less muffled high noon sun out on the hotel veranda holding his hat in his hand so's to let the sun hit him full on. His overcoat wasn't any topcoat. It was an ulster, although that really was overdoing it a bit. doing it a bit.

"Gorgeous temperature up here, eh,

doing it a bit.

"'Gorgeous temperature up here, eh, sir?' one of the regular summer mountaineers said to the elderly man from Baltimore.

"Gorgeous icebergs and refrigerators!' promptly replied the elderly man swaddled in the ulster. 'Gorgeous humbug and tommyrot. It's cold, my good man—cold as Upernavik or Spitzbergen or Tobolsk or the north shore of Greenland. It's too dumgasted cold for me, I'm telling you that. When summer does make up its mind to drift along, why, I want heat and plenty of it. I get all the winter I want between Noyember and June. I'm going right away from here to-morrow to Atlantic City or Cape May or some place like that, where I can get some of this mountain ice out of my marrow.'

"Pretty hot down at those seashore places, though, 'put in the regular summer mountaineer a bit crestfallen." "Uh-huh—little warmish, not to say blooming hot at the seashore, not only

blooming hot at the seashore, not only sometimes but often, but that's what I want, said the elderly Marylander. 'Want it warm, hot, and then a leetle hotter. That's what summer's for, isn't it, to be hot?'

"When the elderly Marylander got through they all put their heads together and reached the conclusion that he was crazy or suffering from anemia or some-thing like that. You see, no summer and reached the conclusion that he was crazy or suffering from anemia or something like that. You see, no summer mountaineer ever admits that it's occasionally ohilly-in the mountains. That would be too degrading a capitulation.

"They'll all admit perhaps that the air on certain mornings or evenings is brisk or invigorating or reviving or making for activity, or something of that sort, but that it's sure enough, downright chilly? Never in the wide world will they acknowledge such a thing.

"You'll notice too, occasionally, that their noses are quite blue and that they have to keep moving around in Freter to keep their blood at a normal temperature, but if atop of seeing them that way you ask them, 'Do you find it cool?' d'ye suppose they'll come across and own up to it? Never!

"'Oh, not in the least,' they reply with the greatest promptness. 'Most delightful temperature I ever experienced in me whole life."

their usefulness as models is a compara tively new business. There are wome of a thrifty turn of mind who rejoice that the business has been developed. Formerly sample gowns were less con

mon than now and those not bought at first hand were not apt to find their way to the wardrobes of rich or well to do women. To-day rich women eagerly avail themselves of the chance to ge modish clothes at a bargain, and many such bargains are offered.

As most persons know, the yearly importations of sample gowns, coats and cloaks for retail shops, manufacturers and dressmakers are very large, and the number of sample garments manufac-tured here after the advance foreign models is larger still. American designers have a way of combining the most taking features of two or three foreign models, thus creating a distinctive model of their own.

It is common for original imported nodels to be sold almost as soon as they are unpacked to New Yorkers and others who come to New York to shop at high prices, but it is not often that one of these models passes out of the importer's hands before it has been almost dupli-cated, but in slightly different materials and colors perhaps, in order to keep safely within the guarantee that the pur chaser was getting an exclusive design These almost duplicates are thereafter used as model gowns and show pieces. together with others of foreign make for the guidance of customers. The skirt of one gown, the bodice of another, the sleeve of a third are occasionally combined in the architecture of a fourth.

Naturally the sample garments ar tried on again and again and handled to an extent fatal before long to their freshness, although it does not interfere at all with their style. When their freshness is gone they are sent to a dealer in sample gowns, who may months earlier have made a contract to buy the castoffs

sample gowns, who may months earlier have made a contract to buy the castoffs of factories, stores and private establishments. He in turn sells them just as they are, sometimes to women who first saw them at their own dressmaker's.

"Rich women are among our customers now," said an employee of a dealer in women's sample garments. "When our customers included women of small means mostly sales were slower. Nowadays a costume which looks queer to purchasers not up in the latest fashions will be snapped up at sight by women who recognize it as of the very newest cut and an out of sight bargain."

The best known place devoted to the retailing of these gowns and the only place perhaps patronized by fashionable women has headquarters in a four story building once a private dwelling and now given over to business situated in a central thoroughfare. Casual passersby seldom associate the stylish equipages which stop in front of the place with a small sign projecting from a window over the front door and reading "Sample Gowns." More likely they imagine that the building includes an employment office and that the smart women who step from carriage or auto are after a cook or a housemaid.

or a housemaid.
Several lines of business are conducted in the building, but carriage callers go no further than a glass door at the top of the first flight of steep, dirty stairs marked "Sample Gowns." It opens into a narrow room the length of the building and with two windows at either end. A small room the width of the hall is at either end, one room fitted up as an office, the other for a trying on room.

The large room is lined on either side from end to end with tall cases filled with gowns, suits, coats, cloaks, hundreds of or a housemaid. Several lines of business are conducted gowns, suits, coats, cloaks, hundreds of them, made of cotton, linen and em-

seasonable and of this year's make. Old fashioned clothes are not apt to be in-cluded in the stock of any sample garfashioned clothes are not apt to be included in the stock of any sample garment feller.

When autumn comes around and the demand for distinctively summer clothes wanes any of the latter remaining in stock are sold to second hand dealers. By November the first instalment of sample garments of fall and winter styles which have served their purpose and been superseded by still newer designs are due at the dealers. Samples of essentially winter styles reach him around the holidays, after which manufacturers get busy with spring sample garments for Southern resorts, which samples turn up at the shop of the dealer in sample garments in April and followed by the regular spring and summer samples in June.

Young women who show no particular eagerness to sell wait on customers at this place. It is in fact the customer who generally shows eagerness, particularly if she is able to appraise within a few dollars the original cost of a costume and to see at a glance its possibilities.

"Perhaps 33 for alterations and 35 for cleaning," calculated a customer the other day, her head tipped knowingly to

dollars the original cost of a costume and to see at a glance its possibilities.

"Perhaps \$3 for alterations and \$5 for cleaning," calculated a customer the other day, her head tipped knowingly to one side as she surveyed a white silk costume whose pristine freshness had disappeared under much handling.

"Making \$118 in all." observed a friend.

"And you are getting a \$150 costume," said the saleswoman.

"Better say a \$125 costume," rejoined the purchaser with a wise smile, and the saleswoman did not dispute.

A mother and her debutante daughter who climbed the narrow flight of stairs one morning lately carried off with them ten costumes, the six for the girl being in the lingerie and braided and embroidered linen class and the highest price paid being \$20. This amount was paid for a daintily embroidered white linen coat suit which originally cost, the mother thought, about \$90.

Pale blue and pale pink linen empire gowns trimmed with insets of heavy crocheted lace were sold for \$12 and \$15. There were plainer gowns for \$8 and \$10, and an empire gown of flowered silk combined with quantities of Vienna lace was secured by the appreciative mother for \$49. A few weeks earlier she remarked she paid \$250 for a similar costume.

A writer of fiction whose annual income of late years has never been under five figures told a friend that she had found life worth living since she had been introduced to this dealer in sample gowns.

"Just think," said she, "of getting three beautiful costumes for the price of one, and what is better yet, having such a variety of models from which to choose."

"Why, there is no particular need for with content the cost of your clothes."

"Why, there is no particular need for you to count the cost of your clothes," the friend suggested.
"Well, perhaps not," the writer agreed; "but it is so delightful to be able to buy good clothes at a moderate price!"

When You Pay in Advance in Sydney

From the Omaha Bee.
"While there is a good deal of the American spirit prevailing in Sydney and Mel-bourne, they do things there in a peculiar way. It is hard to get used to them."
Said Frank T. Wallace, a travelling man

Never in the wide world will they acknowledge such a thing.

"You'll notice too, occasionally, that their noses are quite blue and that they have to keep moving around in order to keep their blood at a normal temperature, but if atop of seeing them that way you ask them, 'Do you find it cool?' d'ye suppose they'll come across and own up to it? Never!

"Oh, not in the least,' they reply with the greatest promptness. 'Most delightful temperature I ever experienced in me whole life. My, but it must be raging, blazing hot down in the cities, eh?"

Said Frank T. Wallace, a travelling man who has returned from a year's trip in Australia:

"They have excellent restaurants there, but they run on a peculiar plan. A man switer, generally a woman, hands him the bill of fare. He makes out his order on a slip and before he is waited on the waiter goes to the cashier and has a little private talk with him. The cashier looks over at the customer and if he appears to be good for the bill he is served. Otherwise he is asked to pay in advance. The meals are good and cheap. The same careful scrutiny is made when a fellow registers at a hotel. Good looks will go farther than any amount of baggags."

DRESSMAKERS FOR DOLLS. Story of a Pretty Home in a New York

One of the prettiest of the simple home in a New York suburb is owned and occupied by a mother and daughter who support themselves by making doll clothes. Though the work keeps busy they are well paid and they find a fascination in planning and fitting the

"We have been in the business seve rears come next November," the mothe said. "My daughter had just begun to take in sewing in a village up State when her father, who was a watchman at a railroad crossing, was taken ill and died. By the time we paid all the bills there wasn't much left, and we decided that since we must both get to work we had better go where there was a demand for good sewing.

When we came to New York we began by answering advertisements and made enough to pay expenses and get some fifty-odd dollars in bank. Then the summer came and nobody wanted sewing ione. Our savings melted. We just had to get something else to do.

"I got a place as scrubwoman in department store and my daughter found he doll factory for which we now work. They didn't have much work to give he but between us we managed to keep body and soul together through that summe and a roof over our heads.

"In the fall business picked up and m daughter's work having given satisfac-tion she was able to get all that she could do and also secured work for me. winter and the next summer we had as much as we could do.

"The head of the department wa pleased with our work and our promptness. She said we had never failed to turn our work in on time and so well don hat she had no fault to find. This was of course very gratifying, but she didn't know how often we had sat up nights, all night, to fill her orders on time.

"We had been living in a furnished coom house and either cooking our own neals or going out to cheap restaurants for nearly two years, when my daughter declared that she just couldn't stand it any longer. She wanted the country she must have the country.

"We had managed to scrape \$500 to rether by that time. Our first plan was o get cheap board near the city. We dvertised and answered advertisement but could find nothing that suited us either in price or gave promise of comfort Timidly I suggested renting a small house and getting a woman or two to

"My daughter had been very quiet for several days and had been thinking hard. To my suggestion of renting she at once replied that she wanted to buy. She had topped at several real estate offices and they had all promised to find a small house with a garden near enough the city to answer our purpose and to be sold at a reasonable price on the instalment plan. That was the beginning of a very earnest hunt for a home. For two Sundays we spent the entire day looking at places offered us. The third Sunday we saw this place advertised.

"It was very different looking then The owner built it for his home, but his

The owner built it for his home, but his wife died and he decided to continue to live in town. He offered to sell it to us on the instalment plan for exactly what it had cost him.

"We liked the place so much that my daughter wanted to take it right then and there, but I was leath to have that hard earned bank account drawn out. I held off for two weeks, not designing to get the price lowered, though it did have that effect. The owner offered to cut off \$100 on the sum to be paid down and the builder offered to make a reduction if we would allow him to do the finishing in the fall instead of that spring, as called for in the contract.

on mattresses laid on the floor because we were unwilling to spend more than was absolutely necessary until we had got a good sum back in bank. We had a kerosene stove and the dishes which we had used in town, but neither a chair nor a table excepting the two we used for cutting out our work. The only articles I would consent to buy were six chairs, a hoe and a rake, a hatchet and a few pounds of wire nails

There was no fence around the lot, There was no lence around the fot, though there was plenty of scrap lumber. We bought posts and paid a man to put them up. After that was done I built the fence. Yes, I drove every nail and the next spring I put on every brush of paint. That was the way I took my provided the stream of the strea exercise late in the afternoons after sewing all day.

"My daughter devoted herself to getting

"My daughter devoted herself to getting the yard and garden into shape and by the middle of August we not only had a garden of blooming flowers but all the vegetables we could consume. In spite of all this work besides cooking and keeping the house clean we were able to get through as much work as we had done in town. My daughter said it was get through as much work as we had done in town. My daughter said it was the smell of the country, the growing things that quieted our nerves and made us able to work faster and better with less exertion, but I think it was the lack of that eternal noise.

"People have built up all around us, so to-day our place is worth almost double what we gave for it. Besides, it is a very comfortable home and people tell us it is very attractive to look at. Since we have brightened it up with our own fingers, we appreciate the com-

tell us it is very attractive to look at. Since we have brightened it up with our own fingers, we appreciate the compliment twice as much.

"Another advantage about living in a suburb instead of the city itself is that you can know your neighbors. Out here my daughter says we are neighbors and friends, while in the city we were only human working machines that might have got out of order and fallen to pieces for all the people around us cared.

"Though our work is not very high class when it comes to comparing it with dressmaking, still we find it pleasant. We cut garments according to patterns, but those patterns have first to be fitted on dolls. When the fashion changes we make samples in new styles and submit them at the factory. If the forewoman reports favorably on them we make the number ordered.

"There are houses that use much better materials and call for better work, but as we get all we can do at this one place we don't think it wise to change. I know one woman who makes a good living by doing hand sewing on dolls' clothes. It was through my daughter's influence that she got a trial. Her clothes are made of fine material and each doll has to be as carefully measured and fitted as though she was a live girl. Such dolls sell as high as \$20, but the kind we sew for can be had for less than \$5."

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A BRIDE'S MEMORIAL.

Husband Dying on Heneymoon Has Bridal Robe Made into Altar Frontal.

From the London Standard.

An altar frontal which has just come into the possession of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John's, near Norwich, has a pathetic interest attaching to it.

About eighteen months ago Col. Noyes died suddenly while on his honeymoon. His young griefstricken widow sent her bridal robe to the nuns of a convent in Bloomsbury, where four skilled embroidater that frontal is \$ feet long end 4 feet the first of these is an allegorical likeness of the later frontal is \$ feet long end 4 feet first of these is an allegorical likeness of the later Col. Noyes, who is represented as a medisaval kinght. The arms and motoes to Col. Noyes, who is represented as a medisaval kinght. The arms and motoes of Col. Noyes, who is represented as a medisaval kinght. The arms and motoes of Col. Noyes and of the widow's family are smbroidered over the panels.

ewis of Alahama the Greatest of Them

in Size—Annie Royle, Pioneer Woman Editor—Diversions of Public Men. -Wilkes Booth's Request Recalled WASHINGTON, July 3.- John Lane born in Richmond in 1824, has lived con-

inuously in Washington since 1831. He is at 85 an alert, active man of excellent bodily vigor and in full possession of all his faculties. He remembers old Washington as perhaps no other living man renembers it. Naturally he is an enter taining gentleman to spend an evening with over a pipe of tobacco. "The development of women since my oung days is a thing that interests me,

e said a few evenings ago. "A while back I read somewhere an article upon 'Woman in Journalism,' which set forth that the first woman journalist in this country went to work at that profession in the late '50s. "That statement didn't go down with

me. The first woman journalist was a Washington product, and a woman known by everybody in Washington back in the '30s. She took excellent pains to make herself known by everybody.

"Her name was Annie Royle—Editrese

innie Royle, she was called. She was an attenuated person, gaunt and terrible in the eyes of the boys who used to follow her in the streets when first she appeared n Washington. Well do I recall her huge bonnet of the calash pattern, her sharp, sour features and her long, imperious, mannish stride.

"I grieve to confess that she once stopped in the street, removed one of her shoes and threw it at my head. Providentially her aim was poor, for her foot was none too small. With some other ads I was following her and making merry over her huge headdress and odd appearance, hence the hurled shoe. It would have removed my head from my shoulders clean and true if her aim had been

"I don't recall where Mistress Annie Royle came from though I seem vaguely to remember that she was a native of Philadelphia. She started a newspaper here that everybody knew as Annie Royle's newspaper. This was in the '30s,
"She did all the work of making the

newspaper herself-wrote the copy, set the type, ran the press and did all of the fistributing. Her paper was largely devoted to political matters, and it is certain that many of the most renowned men at the capital stood in fear of Mistress Royle and her newspaper. She could and did write vitriolic philippics about legislators or Governmental officials who incurred her displasaure

or Governmental officials who incurred her displeasure.

"On the other hand she was quite as skilled in the art of lauding to the skies her friends among the legislators, and there was, I am bound to say, always a suspicion that Annie wielded her newspaper mainly as a legislative club and that she profited immoderately upon the passage of sundry and divers bills, favored by her, by the Congress.

by the Congress.

"Speaking of great personages," Mr.
Lane said a little later on, with a twinkle
in his eye, "the greatest man I ever saw
in Washington was Dixon H. Lewis of Mr. Lane's listener was compelled to

acknowledge that he didn't exactly recall Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama. "Well," said Mr. Lane, "he was never-"Well," said Mr. Lane, "ne was nevertheless the greatest man who ever entered the Capitol; in girth, that is to say. Now, if Sir John Falstaff has been accurately described he was a slender and graceful individual by comparison with Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama.

"I am about to tell you something that

on the sum to be paid down and the builder offered to make a reduction if we would allow him to do the finishing in the fall instead of that spring, as called for in the contract.

These two points enabled us to take the house and leave something more than \$100 in bank. All that summer we slept on mattresses Iaid on the floor because we were unwilling to spend more than was well and the work of the lower house of Congress; but he was at least a \$100 in bank. All that summer we slept on mattresses Iaid on the floor because we were unwilling to spend more than was man of any great statum. Nor was he a man of any great statum.

residence in Washington. Nor was he a man of any great stature. His greatness was purely circumferential.

"In those days the pavements and paths of Washington were narrow, so that Lewis couldn't walk arm in arm with his friends, as men used to walk at that time. His friends had either to walk before or trail behind him.

"Once I saw the huge Lewis sandwiched between no less a pair of men than Henry."

"Once I saw the huge Lewis sandwiched between no less a pair of men than Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—Clay trudging along in front, half turned around and conversing earnestly, and Webster bringing up the rear and frequently bobbing his head from side to side in order to catch an occasional view of Clay in the van. The three men lived in the same boarding house on Four and a Half street, now called John Marshall place—Mrs. Pettibone's the boarding house was.

now called John Marshall place—Mrs.
Pettibone's the boarding house was.

"Lewis's enormous bulk was entirely natural, for he was a very moderate drinker in those days of heavy drinking men of station, and he was by no means a considerable eater.

"One morning Lewis was walking along Pennsylvania avenue—then a sort of bog—in the direction of the Capitol. The avenue was deep in soft mud, and he decided to call a carriage. I, a boy, was near by. It was entertaining to observe how the hackmen, when they caught the Alabama giant's finger signal, looked upon him with dismay from the other side of the street and then whipped up their nags and drove off in the opposite direction.

"Finally one of them drove over to where Lewis was standing. He must have

Finally one of them drove over to where Lewis was standing. He must have needed a fare badly. His wehicle was dilapidated and Lewis regarded it dubiously out of the tail of his eye. The driver, looking equally dubious, descended from his seat and threw down the sten.

driver, looking equally dubious, descended from his seat and threw down the step.

"Lewis put his foot on the first step successfully and then his whole weight bore down on the vehicle, which promptly collapsed on its wheels a dismal wreck. Lewis fell back into the mud, roaring: 'Dammit, sir, is this a conspiracy against my life and against the sovereign State of Alabama?' and it took four darkies to extricate him from the mud. The picture he made floundering in the mud like a great tumble bug remains with me to this day.

"Notwithstanding all the bitter things that have been said about Thad Stevens

WASHINGTON OF LONG AGO
In its crumpled state and without looking at it Stevens handed it to the crone
The friend with whom Stevens was walking remonstrated with him.
"Stevens,' he said, 'do you know the size of that bill?"
"Stevens,' he said, 'do you know the size of that bill?"
"Well, it was my bill, you'll grant,' said Stevens grumpily, and his friend, said Stevens grumpily, and his friend, said stevens and he more. sat down upon, said no more.
"I remember John Wilkes Booth very

remember John wilkes He was, as everybody knows, andsome man, but yet, as I always andsome man, but yet, as I always handsome man, but considered, with somethi

considered, with something sinister about his countenance.

"One day about a week before he assassinated Lincoln I happened to be by when Booth made a singular call. The call was upon Major Donoho, the business manager of the old National Intelligencer. Booth carried under his arm a package securely tied up and with written directions on the paper covering.

"Major Donoho," Booth said, 'I wish to make you the custodian of this package and to request that you open it only in a certain contingency.

certain contingency.

"There was something wild and un-canny in Booth's manner which Major Donoho did not like. He distrusted Booth anyhow.
"I would prefer not to do that, Booth.

"Booth repeated his request and finally he almost entreated Major Donoho to hold the package of documents to be opened in a certain contingency," but without avail. Donoho didn't like the business and he ended by flatly declining the charge. "'Go upstairs and see Mr. Gales," he said to Booth. 'Perhaps he will do as

said to Booth. Perhaps he will do as you wish.

"Mr. Gales was the editor of the National Intelligencer. Booth had met the editor frequently. He went upstairs and made the same request of Mr. Gales that he had made of Major Donoho. He suffered a rebuff. The editor resolutely refused to have anything to do with his package. Booth sullenly left the office.

"Those papers of Booth's never came to light after the great tragedy. Probably he succeeded in leaving them in the keeping of some friend who, fearful of being mixed up with the case, destroyed them.

"The statesmen of the olden time in Washington were terrific drinkers. The man who could take the hugest and the most frequent drinks of raw liquor and

man who could take the hugest and the most frequent drinks of raw liquor and stand up under them—not alone stand up under them, indeed, but emit wit and knowledge when some of his auditors were too far gone to catch his meaning—was Prentiss, the famous Kentucky journalist and statesman.

"I have seen Prentiss toss off tumblerful after tumblerful of the product of his native State, and the oftener he repeated the operation the more entertaining he became. Often, at the height of these bouts, Prentiss's cronies would have to be removed by their men servants and the brilliant Kentuckian would find himself addressing vacancy. self addressing vacancy.
"I think Daniel Webster's drinking has

"I think Daniel Webster's drinking has been somewhat overdrawn. I saw him as a boy every day for years and only once did I ever observe him under the influence. Then he was swinging along Pennsylvania avenue, a splendid figure in his brave coat of blue broadcloth and brass buttons. He was decidedly walking a Virginia fence, as we used to say, but he was fully aware of his bearings and reached his lodgings all right."

TRAPPING ALLIGATORS. Dogs of Assorted Sizes Used as Balt in Spanish Honduras.

"Have any of you gentlemen even een alligator hunting in the tropics," returned traveller from Central America sked a group of friends. "I tried it in spanish Honduras, and it's great sport. "The only things that were taken along pesides some refreshments and a single one six shooter were four of the commonest looking dogs I have ever laid eyes on. The party of us rode two or three leagues through the jungle to a small lagoon that was filled with alligators and very large snakes.

"A native had charge of the dogs After we had taken good positions in two large trees he took a dog, the biggest of the pack, and led him down to the water's edge. The native climbed up a tree about 200 feet further up the line from us, while the dog, who was trained for the work, began barking as if his life depended on the amount of velping he could do.

"Look, look!' said my friend, who was pointing over to the place where the dog was carrying off his little dance alongside the lagoon.

alligator slowly sneaking through the water in the direction of the cur. The dog saw the saurian coming all the time but pretended not to. The alligator kept getting closer and closer until his feet couched the bottom and then he made a dash for the dog.

"The dog let him get within five feet of him and made a dash along a path

twelve feet long. The native fixed the trap again and made ready for the next stunt. The gentleman in charge of the expedition said he wanted a small alligator for a pet around his camp, and a small dog was selected to bring about the desired result.

about four feet long come nosing his way through the water in the direction of that little cur who was barking and chasing himself up and down over the ground. In a couple of seconds the little dog and the little alligator were running through the bush toward the trap, which fell in when the four footer touched it.

"It any one had told me that a big alligator would run after a big dog and a small alligator preferred a small dog I would have considered it a frivolous tale, but I saw exactly that thing with my own eyes. Just to demonstrate this another large dog was put through the same ceremony. Two or three small 'gators were near his stand but not one of them made a break for him. Pretty soon a big fellow paddled over toward the dog and made a break for him.

"As a fitting climax for our day's hunting it was decided to double up on the alligators, so we had the native fetch all four dogs stood up like horses waiting for the barrier to fly, slyly looking over their hindquarters to watch the approach of the enemy.

"Presently four alligators, two large

enemy. Presently four alligators, two large "Presently four alligators, two large and two small, crept out or the water and bolted for the dogs. The largest dogs were trailed by the largest alligators and the little dogs had little alligators running behind them, all making a bolt for the brush covered pit. The first saurian was within a foot of the last dog when the trap was reached. Of course the dogs escaped, but the alligators went crashing through the brush."

A Napoleonie Library.

From M. A. P.
Sir Arthur Conen Doyle once told an
musing story of an illiterate millionaire who gave a wholesale dealer an order for a copy of every book in all languages treating of any aspect of Napoleon's career He thought it would fill a case in his library. He was somewhat taken aback, however when in a few weeks he received a messag from the dealer that he had got 40,00 volumes, and was awaiting instruction as to whether he should send them on as an instalment or wait for a complete set.

Helps Three Children to Amuse Them selves and Gives Their Mother a Chance to Rest-Pay Small, but the Conditions Pleasant-Open Field.

"For three months last summer I earned \$15 a month and my board, and besides had a pleasant outing," said a girl who is taking a course in Teachers College and is working her way through. "I looked after three children too large to have a nurse and too small to be trusted out alone. I can't call myself a nursery governess pecause I did no teaching. As I didn't put the children to bed nor have anything o do with their clothing I wasn't a nurse, so I just call myself a youth's companion and let it go at that.

"The place came to me through the Woman's Exchange, A client had asked for a maid, specifying that she should be a woman of refinement with whom she could trust her larger children. When I made my fourth or fifth call to see if they had any opening for me I. was told about this place in an apologetic sort of way, the woman in charge not thinking that I'd like to take a servant's place. I told her that so far as I could see it was just being a summer governess with the classes left

"The wages offered was \$25 a month, but when my employer saw me she suggested of her own accord that it might be pleasanter for me to receive less wages and poard out. By this arrangement I was able to have a room to myself. Though she was too tactful to say anything about it, I am quite certain she had expected to get some one to look after her children who would fit right in with the servants.

"She said she would put me to board in as nice a house as was to be found in the resort and near enough for me to walk back and forth to her cottage. She kept her word to the letter, for I am not only among nice peaple but have a comfortable room. Though I do not know the exact amount of board she pays for me I am sure it is more than \$10 a month. When at the end of last summer she told me that I had proved myself invaluable to her and that she wanted me to promise to come back this year I gladly accepted. "My day begins at 8, when I walk over in time to have breakfast with the chil-

dren. The mother hasn't come down to breakfast since I was added to her staff of assistants, and if you could see how much better she looks at the end of the summer you would certainly agree that the rest and change were needed. "After breakfast I take the children to the beach or for a walk into the woods

if it is fair; if rainy or threatening I amuse them in the house. When I say I amuse them I mean only that I set them at something to amuse themselves. "I also take luncheon with the children in the middle of the day. It is the one meal at which they are allowed to have meat, so it is called their dinner. After this second meal there is usually something in a social way going on for

something in a social way going on for one or both of the girls, and though I do not actually dress them I see that the maid does it properly and then I take them to fill their engagement.

"If I do not have to remain with them I take the little boy along, and after dropping his sisters we go off and have a good time by our lone selves, as he always calls it. He is a lovely little chap, but like all of his sex he wants your undivided attention.

"In the afternoon, usually by 6, I take "In the afternoon, usually by 6, I take my charges home and turn them over to the woman who acts as parlor maid and attends to dressing and putting the children to bed. There was a baby last summer only six months old. It had a trained nursery maid, who also had an eye to the larger children. This summer, as the baby is older, she has time to pay more attention to my youngsters.

"So far as I can see there is almost an unlimited field for girls situated as I am in this work. There are many mothers of well to do families who would be glad to get a woman of refinement to relieve them of the care of their older children during the summer months when they

them of the care of their older children during the summer months when they leave the city for a rest. As a rule such mothers get an extra maid and consider themselves fortunate if she is trustworthy without ever thinking of her as a guide for their children's manners either at the table or in general behavior.

"My employer during the winter months always takes breakfast with her children and luncheon also on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. She sends them off to school with a servant and often takes them for a walk or drive in the afternoon. She is really a devoted mother, of him and made a dash along a path cleared for the purpose. Alligators can run on the ground li ke race horses, but when they are after dogs they go just twice as fast. That particular 'gator gave the dog more than he could take care of and if it had not been for the short distance the race lasted the dog would have been caught.

"A large hole had been dug and covered over with brush to conceal the trap. It was fixed so that when the alligator got on top of the brush it would give way and Mr. Alligator fall into the hole, while the dog, by making a broad leap, would clear the trap and get over on the other side.

"The first alligator we caught was about twelve feet long. The native fixed the trap again and made ready for the next stunt. The gentleman in charge of the expedition said he wanted a small alligator for a pet around his camp, and a small dog was selected to bring about the desired result.

small dog was selected to bring about the desired result.

"After we had again taken our positions in the trees I noticed an alligator about four feet long come nosing his way through the water in the direction of that little cur who was barking and chasing himself up and down over the ground. In a couple of seconds the little dog and the little alligator were running through the bush toward the trap, which fell in

this counts to the good side in my summer diary.

"At the end of the last season I found on comparing notes with other students that I had enjoyed myself about as much as any of those who couldn't go home. Fifteen dollars a month is not a large salary for these days, but I would much prefer to have that amount earned in the way I get it than double the amount earned in a more trying position."

DEER HERD RAIDS CROPS. Rich Iowan's Hobby That Is Proving Ex-

pensive to Missouri Valley Farmers. From the Minneapolis Journal. Farmers living along the Mshna River western Iowa a short distance east of Omaha and between the towns of Avoca nd Western are confronted with a unique condition. Their crops are being eaten up and trampled into the ground and they are powerless to prevent the wholesale destruction because the laws of the State do not permit the killing of deer.

A herd of nearly four hundred deer is

roaming about the country eating the young and tender grain and tramping into the ground what is not eaten. There is no open season in Lowa when deer can be killed, and the killing at any season subjects the killer to a fine of \$100 and costs.

Collection of the herd was a hobby of William Cuppy, one of the pioneer residents of Avoca, a rich farmer, owning several thousand acres of land, much of it being along the Nishna River. Upon the death of Cuppy the administrator of the with the animals. In time the court or-dered a division of the property and the settlement of the estate. The land was sold and all the personal property except the deer was disposed of. No person